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# *The* **CIVIL WAR** *TOKEN* *JOURNAL*

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Spring 2016

Volume 50

Number 1

## *Protesting Union*



*Civil  
War  
Policies*



# Essential CWT Books

**U.S. Civil War Store Cards (Third Edition)**, 664 pages. Full Color. Lists all merchant issuers of Civil War Tokens by state and town. Thousands of tokens are depicted with their rarity numbers. Many Merchant Biographies, and historical overview. The essential reference for the collector of store cards. **\$100 for non-members; \$85 for members.**

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Please indicate which books you are ordering, make your check or money order payable to the CWTS, and mail to **Karin Cannataro, CWTS Book Manager, Eagle Eye Rare Coins, P. O. Box 32891, Tucson, AZ 85751**, email [karin@indiancent.com](mailto:karin@indiancent.com). You may also order books from the CWTS Web site at [www.CWTSociety.com](http://www.CWTSociety.com).

**"Buy the book before the token!"**

THE CIVIL WAR TOKEN JOURNAL is produced by the Civil War Token Society to help stimulate and maintain interest in the field of Civil War token collecting. The society is strictly a non-profit organization. The *Journal* is published quarterly: Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter. Single copy price is \$5.00. Membership in the CWTS is \$18 per year, payable in advance, and includes a subscription to the *Journal*.

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sign up for our Twitter account!**



## The Buck Stops Here

This last message for the past year may sound like a State of the Hobby! Our hobby is in good shape! We have had a great book for the hobby in the Store Card catalog and the sales since the fall of 2014 stands at close to two-thirds of the printing of 1000 copies. We will surely be thinking “second printing” before too long.

The Patriotic 6th Edition production was slowed by the untimely death of the chief technician Evelyn Mishkin. A restart has begun and we expect that that book will be done maybe by the summer solstice.

A number of projects have been cussed and discussed in recent months. Some, like the ANA summer seminar project, were set aside until firmer guidelines can be developed. One project that is definitely in store for 2016, however, is producing more significant awards for service, research and literary recipients. These will mark a quantum leap in awarding our hardworking members for their contributions.

Another project worked on and which is basically finished is a 50 year index of the CWTS Journal! John Ostendorf did the work for this. Outside of some tweaking and editing, it's ready to roll. This we expect to send to all members at no cost.

As I write this we are finalizing a Facebook presence for the CWTS. This should be a delight for those who like to use this medium. The website is undergoing some rebuilding now and should morph into a much more attractive and useable medium soon.

Members are active now in developing actions which will slow down the dirty work exhibited by the token fakers. Ebay has been slow to react and the hooligans are still selling the things with little interference. Within the year every Exonomia dealer and collector, and hopefully every Ebay buyer too, will be informed of what to look for in these fakes.

May every CWTS member have a healthful and fruitful year in 2016!  
Paul Cunningham

# Convicts and Phantoms and Fakes! Oh My!

Another article by John Ostendorf brings us up to date on the fake Civil War tokens being sold on eBay and at coin shows. This issue is as old as numismatics itself and reminds us to use caution and common sense when making purchases to add to our collections. Our fine friend and expert on Indiana tokens, Wayne Stafford has submitted a piece on 'ghosts'. Do they really exist or are they just figments of our imaginations, rattling around in our Fuld books and die descriptions? Dave Bowers shares his tales of prisoners of war in Fort Lafayette, in "Protesting Union Civil War Policies". David Gladfelter continues with "Scrip Mates", a series he worked on with the late Sterling Rachootin. A possible answer to the mysterious Silver Mine tokens is given us by Tom Gardner. An invitation awaits to join our new Facebook Page a great place to share ideas and keep informed about what's happening in your club. And while you're at it be sure to visit the newly updated CWTS web page at [www.CWTSociety.org](http://www.CWTSociety.org). You will find new articles, news items, auction results and images of current auctions. This issue is indeed a mélange of information and entertainment. Oh my!



# !!! CWT Fakes on eBay ~ Follow up !!!

by John Ostendorf

The following update is provided to update more information to our membership in hopes that nobody gets stuck with some of the fake tokens that have appeared recently on eBay. Please be assured that a number of CWTS members are working on strategies to stop these. A number of these fakes appeared in late December, 2015 on eBay and were reported as fakes by several members. The listings disappeared shortly thereafter.

Please be aware that a large number of positive feedback responses for an eBay seller may not mean much. eBay names with large positive feedback numbers can be purchased on the internet.

Diligence is urged. If something seems too good to be true, it probably is. So far, all of the fakes have been coming out of Europe. CWTs in Europe? That should be a big red flag right there. Ask more experienced members if unsure about bidding. Always a good bet - either by tokens already in a "slab" or buy from reputable dealers.

Sellers of fakes (all from Europe) are from Eastern European Countries

The newest is from Bulgaria. He very well may be one and the same as some of these other eBay seller names as shipped from Bulgaria even though he was listed as being from the Czech Republic.

Some of the fakes look to be of the same type of manufacture as earlier reported fakes. The Ripon, Wisconsin piece (WI-720A-1a) is particularly poorly made. Others seem to be of the same odd coloring, fuzzy details, and often displaying little "bubbles" indicating that they may be cast. They may be copper-plated over pot metal or some similar metal.

*Known fakes (attributions are as close as possible, these are fakes after all):*

## Patriotics:

Liberty head (5)/God Protect the Union (288)

Army and Navy/The Federal Union (won't hazard a guess at attributing)

George Washington (108)/Our Union (201)

Our Country (232?)/Crossed Cannons (352?)

Capitol (233)/Army & Navy (312)

Liberty (236)/Union (426)

Horrors of War (256)/Union For Ever (433)



**Storecards:**

ME-100A-2a (Torrey, Bangor)  
MI-225K-3a (Broeg & Gerber, Detroit)  
MI-225M-3a (Busch, Detroit)  
MI-225AFa-7a (Gies, Detroit)  
MI-225AM-2a (Hilterscheid, Detroit)  
MI-225CC-3a (Sutherland, Detroit)  
MI-450G-2a (Gleason, Hillsdale)  
MI-525C-7a (Jackson, Jackson)  
NJ-885A-2b (Titus, Trenton)



*Sign up on Facebook for CWT Notes~stay informed about fake tokens , new finds and news of the Civil War Token Society!!!*

**CWT Notes** is a private/secret group on Facebook for members in good standing of the Civil War Token Society. Its purpose is for discussions of any and all topics related to Civil War exnumia. Any member of the CWT Notes group may nominate new members by following the procedures that are posted on the group's main page. All such nominations are then given final approval by the group administrator(s).

Alternatively, any active member of the Civil War Token Society who wishes to join the group on their own can simply send an email to one or both of the CWT Notes administrators, James Higby ([cwtnotes@gmail.com](mailto:cwtnotes@gmail.com)) or Bob Metzger ([ultrabob@verizon.net](mailto:ultrabob@verizon.net)), and request that they be added to the CWT Notes group. They must be sure to clearly specify the email address associated with their personal Facebook account in that email, as well as their full name as known to the CWTS secretary, so that active membership in the Society can be verified.



**SCRIP MATES**  
(Continued from previous issue)  
**Part 5: New York City**

(Scrip issued by upstate New York merchants will be described in the next issue.)



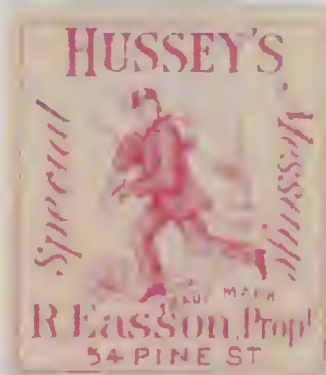
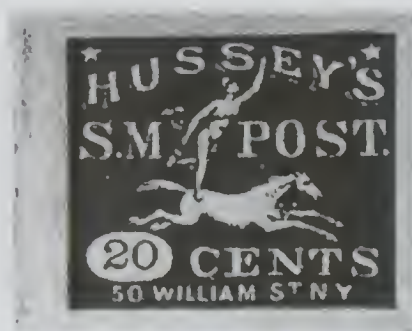
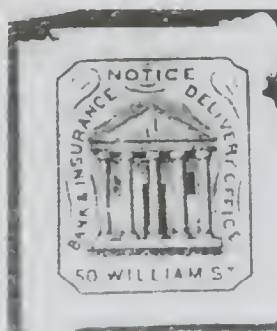
Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
630A-11p	Atlantic Garden	.50	___ 186___	Not in Harris

*Comments:* The Atlantic Garden was a large, Bavarian-style concert hall and beer garden located on the Bowery In downtown Manhattan near Canal Street, then a fashionable commercial and entertainment district. It catered to the city’s large ethnic German population and their families. Food and beverages were served family style at long tables while musicians played on a balcony above the patrons. In addition to the live music programs, the Garden featured concerts performed on a large mechanical orchestra or “orchestrion,” built in Germany and imported in 1865, that pneumatically operated various musical instruments by means of a perforated roll similar to that on a player piano. Some 30 years later, this “orchestrion” was replaced by an even larger model built by the same firm, M. Welte & Sons of Freiburg. It was destroyed when the Garden burned to the ground circa 1907. The note is manually signed by Kramer, Hambrecht & Co., “Proprietors,” and has the imprint “Lith. of Henry Seibert & Bros. 93 Fulton St. N. Y.” also appearing on other “scrip mates” of New York City. The denomination is overprinted in green and also shown in the lower left corner as the reverse of a contemporary United States half dollar. Only the one denomination is presently known.



Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
630AD-11p	Henry D. Gerdts	.10	Nov. 1862	Harris 534

Comments: As our catalog states, this merchant was a currency broker who advertised and sold coins at his lower Manhattan address. His coin stock was probably derived in large part from the currency that he took in. This note has the denomination in light green in the center background with vignettes, of a farm girl and an eagle carrying a flag in flight, at each side. Gerdts's scrip also comes in .25 and .50 denominations of a similar design (Harris 535 and 536). Per Harris, from 25 to 50 examples are known of each of the three denominations, however, most examples seen have the signatures cut off. No imprint.





Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
630AK-11p	Hussey's S.M.Post	(.01)	(1858)	Scott 87L9
630AK-12p	same	.01	1863	Scott 87L27
630AK-13p	same	.01	1863	Scott 87L32
630AK-14p	same	.01	1863	Scott 87L35
630AK-15p	same	.05	(1863)	Scott 87LE1
630AK-16p	same	.10	(1863)	Scott 87LE2
630AK-17p	same	.15	(1863)	Scott 87LE3
630AK-18p	same	.20	(1863)	Scott 87LE4
630AK-19p	same	.25	(1863)	Scott 87LE5
630AK-20p	same	None	(1877)	Scott 87L57
630AK-21p	same	None	(1877)	Scott 87L58
630AK-22p	same	None	(1878)	Scott 87L65
630AK-23p	same	None	(1879)	Scott 87L67
630AK-24p	same	None	(1880)	Scott 87L71
630AK-25p	same	None	(1880)	Scott 87L72
630AK-26p	same	None	(1880)	Scott 87L73
630AK-27p	same	None	(1880)	Scott 87L74
630AK-28p	same	None	(1880)	Scott 87L75

*Comments:* This merchant was in the business of providing specialized messenger services to banks and insurance companies in New York City. George Hussey, an employee of the Bank of New York, started the business in 1854 and operated it until 1875, when he sold it to Robert Easson who continued it into the 1880s under the well-established Hussey's name. The firm issued a variety of postage stamps over the years. These stamps, like regular government postage stamps, are actually receipts for prepaid postage fees and not "scrip" in the sense of a circulating money substitute. We include them in our collections of Scrip Mates because of our liberal approach to this CWT collecting sideline (see Introduction to this series in the CWT Journal, Spring 2015). Of course, some postage stamps were actually used as a money substitute, such as the encased postage stamps of George W. White and the postage-affixed scrip notes of the banking department of Eastman's National Business College, to be described later.



The Hussey stamps did not have a face value imprinted on them until 1863. They were sold in sheets of 100 at \$1.00 per sheet. Variety 11p showing a bank façade dates from 1858. The next three varieties all have the 1863 date at the top and the 1 cent denomination along the right side. A series of special delivery stamps with a running horse and male allegory design was also issued that year in five denominations (varieties 15p-19p). The regular delivery rate went to 2 cents from 1865 through 1871.

Stamps issued by Easson did not bear a rate. All show a running uniformed messenger carrying an envelope and pouch, the company's trade mark. Varieties 20p and 21p have the legend "Hussey's Spec'l Message & Letter Post. ... Robt. Easson, Propr." and date from 1877. The legend was changed the following year to "Hussey's Special Message ... R. Easson, Propr." (variety 22p), and continued through the next two years (varieties 23p-25p). A final legend change was made in 1880 to "Hussey's Special Message Express" within a frame surrounding the running messenger (varieties 26p-28p). On these last stamps only, the engraver's imprint "N. F. Seebeck, 97 Wall St. N.Y." appears in microscopic letters at the bottom; other stamps have no imprint.

When the stamps were used on the envelopes, they were canceled with ink stamps. Two different ink cancellations can be found on these examples, appearing to read "HUSSEY'S SPECIAL/ (ornament)/ Messenger Express/ POST/ 54 PINE ST." within a double oval outline, and "HUSSEY .../ ...ECIAL MES .../ POST" without outline.



Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
630AQ-21p	Gust. Lindenmueller	.10	____ 1862	Not in Harris

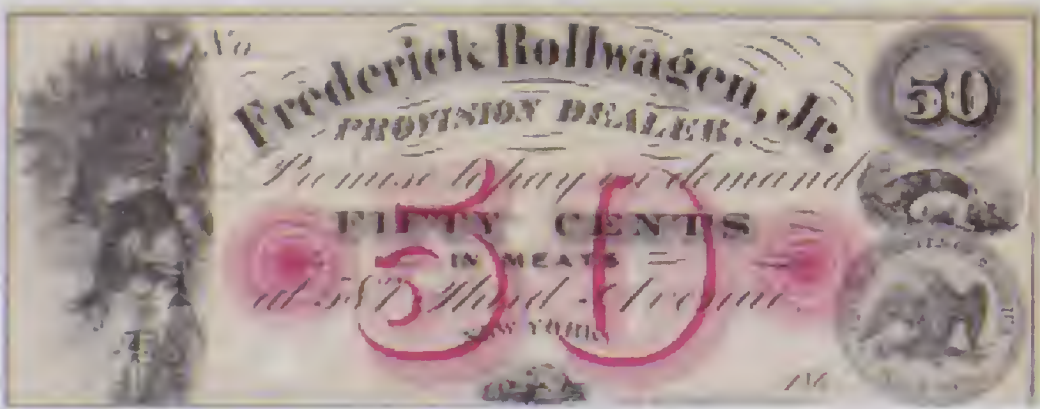
*Comments:* Lindenmueller's establishment was located on the Bowery not far from the Atlantic Garden and probably offered similar fare – food, alcoholic beverages and entertainment. In fact, an earlier address, probably less spacious, was across the street from the Garden. Legend has it that Lindenmueller, due to his large output of oversize storecards that got into circulation, was called upon to redeem them (although very few CWT purported to be redeemable); his well-known response was in the negative. In contrast, this green-tinted scrip note -- numbered, dated and signed with a flourish in bright red ink – was redeemable in restaurant meals.

Bearing a Liberty seated dime image in the undertint, this note was in the Lawrence Stack collection of coin notes, was obtained by Steve Tanenbaum and became one of his favorites. It is decidedly rare. Steve said that he knew of a remainder example, denomination unknown. With the Seibert imprint as on the Atlantic Garden note.



Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
630BF-11p	Charles Pfaff	.25	None	Harris 875
630BF-12p	Same	.50	None	Not in Harris

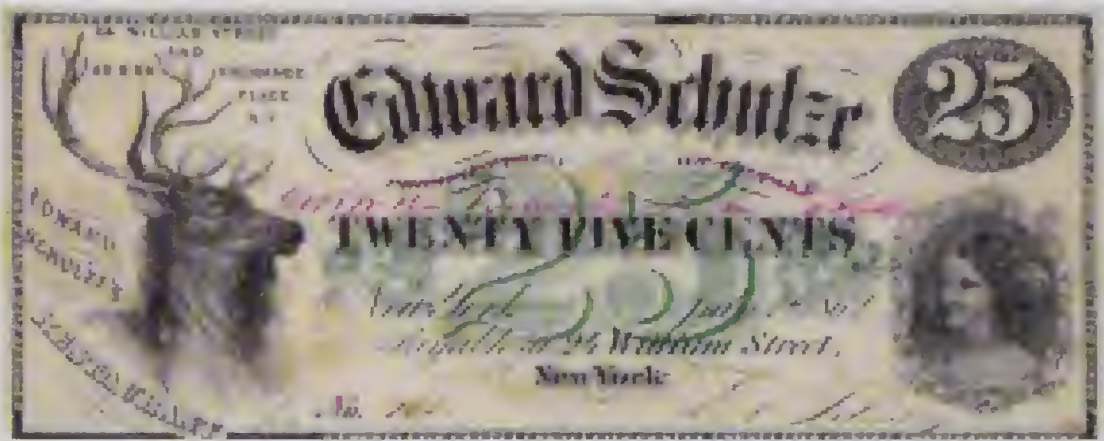
*Comments:* This German restaurant was popular with writers and artists; its regular clientele included Walt Whitman, William Dean Howells, Artemus Ward, Eastman Johnson, Thomas Nast and Albert Bierstadt. Both scrip denominations were in the Tanenbaum collection; designs are similar but with different end vignettes. No imprint on either denomination, but in the style of Seibert. The notes are probably scarcer than Harris’s estimate of 11-25 known of the .25 denomination.



Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
630BI-11p	Fred. Rollwagen, jr.	.25	___ 186__	Harris 906
630BI-12p	same	.50	same	Harris 907

*Comments:* Rollwagen was a butcher and provision dealer doing business at two Manhattan addresses. These scrip notes are redeemable “in meats.” Designs of the notes are similar, with appropriate counters at upper right corners and coin vignettes at lower right. With the Seibert imprint as on the Atlantic Garden note. Per Harris, 11 to 25 examples are known of each denomination.





Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
630BO-11p	Edward Schulze	.25	July 1st. 1862.	Harris 947

*Comments:* This merchant advertised a restaurant business at two locations in lower Manhattan both on his tokens and scrip notes. Venison may have been on the menu since both feature a stag head in the design. The lithographed note is without an imprint, but the signature of “Andrew A. Möser. N.Y.” appears on the note below the head. This note is manually signed and numbered in brown ink, but the promissory language above the green denominational undertint has been crossed out and “Good to the Bearer 25 cts in Trade” handwritten in red ink. Per Harris, 11 to 25 examples are known, but scarce as an issued note.

*Illustration presently unavailable*

Fuld #	Merchant	Denom.	Date	Reference
630CG-11p	White the Hatter	.01	(1862)	Reed WH01
630CG-12p	same	.03	(1862)	Reed WH03
630CG-13p	same	.05	(1862)	Reed WH05
630CG-14p	same	.10	(1862)	Reed WH10
630CG-15p	same	None	1868	Bowers NY-8460

*Comments:* George W. White’s rare encased postage stamps (varieties 11p-14p) are not in our collections, but are a form of Civil War exnumia that deserves to be included in these articles. White made and sold fashionable fur hats and muffs at his shop “under Barnum’s Museum” on Broadway and Ann St. in lower Manhattan. The shop was destroyed in an 1865 fire, but White reopened at a new location nearby, where he met with success and expanded into clothing and fancy goods. He issued the encased postage in four denominations; all are rare, the two highest excessively so. Variety 15p is a shell card advertising piece issued under the name White, Whitman & Co. at the address 234 & 235 Broadway, close to White’s Civil War era location. Per Bowers, 4 to 7 specimens of the shell card are known.





Montage from  
Sterling Rachootin  
Hussey's Private  
Message Post Stamps  
and  
Civil War Token

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*To be continued.*

# *Protesting Union Civil War Policies*

Q. David Bowers



**Fuld Patriotic dies 97/389fo**

The patriotic Civil War token known as Fuld 97/389fo is struck over an 1854 Liberty Seated dime. This was issued in 1863, by which time Fort Lafayette, abbreviated as FORT LAFAYE on the headband, had been in operation for two years.

## **An Anti-Union Civil War Token**

In *Patriotic Civil War Tokens*, by George and Melvin Fuld, the illustrated token is 97/389fo, struck over an 1854 dime. The suffix letter f indicates silver metal, and o indicates it is overstruck. Most tokens of this die combination are 97/389a, the a indicating struck in copper. During this time Civil War tokens were enthusiastically collected by numismatists, and a few of them commissioned the coiners to create rarities, such as this silver strike.

The obverse has MILLIONS FOR CONTRACTORS, and on the reverse NOT ONE CENT FOR WIDOWS. The headband is inscribed FORT LAFAYE, short for Fort Lafayette. The issuer of this token protested federal policies and scandals of the era—probably the most dramatic of such in the Civil War token series.



**Fort Lafayette in New York Harbor as it appeared in 1861 (seen in the distance left of center)**

### Fort Lafayette

The fort was built on Hendrick's Reef, a small island in the Narrows of New York City Harbor. Construction began during the War of 1812, under the name of Fort Diamond. It was made of stone with a center courtyard and had two levels of openings or windows on the sides, with chimneys protruding from the peaked roofs that covered the quarters on various sides. Completed in 1818, the structure was renamed Fort Lafayette in 1825 during the return visit of the French hero of the American Revolution to America. Fortified with 72 heavy cannon it guarded the approach to the harbor.

Many dissidents to the Northern cause were imprisoned in Fort Lafayette during the Civil War in what many complained were overcrowded, unhealthy conditions. During the war the largest number of prisoners at any one time was 135, of which on at least one occasion, 119 were civilians. Those confined included newspapermen who were viewed as disloyal, privateers for the Confederacy, former Union Army officers who defected to the Southern cause and who were captured, defrauders of the federal government, and a category known as "Maryland prisoners." The latter included the police commissioners of Baltimore, the entire City Council, Mayor George William Brown, members of the Maryland State Legislature, and others who were viewed as being



dangerous. Among them was Francis Key Howard, a grandson of Francis Scott Key, editor of the Baltimore Exchange. His sin was writing an editorial criticizing Lincoln's suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. At the time and the imposition of martial law. The affections of certain Marylanders seemed to waver between North and South. In a sad footnote to American history, the prisoners had no judicial process of any kind.

On November 25, 1864, a group of Confederate men set fire to certain buildings in New York City, in retaliation for General William Tecumseh Sherman's destruction of most of downtown Atlanta. Robert Cobb Kennedy, earlier a captain in the 1st Louisiana Regular Infantry, was the only one caught. He was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette without judicial process and was hanged on March 25, 1865, two weeks before the end of the war.

In 1868 a fire destroyed many of the fort's facilities. It was rebuilt as a storage facility, and during World War II ammunition was stored there. The fort was destroyed in 1960 during the construction of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge when the base of the tower on the Brooklyn side was built there.



Prisoners being brought to Fort Lafayette in September 1861.

## An Early Account of the Fort

On September 14, 1861, when the Civil War was five months old, The New York Times told readers of a curious facility in New York Harbor:

### The Political Prisoners: A Day at Fort Lafayette

Fort Lafayette, named by some the American Bastille, is not a Bastille at all, in fact the fort is more like a hotel than anything else, where the proprietor is rather strict and has a wholesome dread of fire, insisting upon all lights being out at 9 o'clock. Beyond that, the fare is excellent, and the view of the ocean extensive. Lately there has been quite a number of prisoners released; they, in secret, have told their friends, who, in turn, told our reporter in secret, consequently he is thus enabled to tell the readers of the Times what the prisoners in Fort Lafayette eat, drink, and do.

Upon the arrest of the prisoner, he is delivered to Lieut.-Col. Burke, commanding Fort Hamilton, and after examining the order of commitment, he is placed in charge of a file of soldiers, with the officer of the day, and carried, by means of a boat, to Fort Lafayette, formerly Fort Diamond, directly opposite Fort Hamilton, and at the distance of one quarter of a mile.

On his arrival at Fort Lafayette; he is delivered to the charge of Lieut. Wood, commanding that post. All the money from his person is taken by the commanding officer, and a receipt given for the same. He is then introduced to his quarters, which are situated on the ground floor, in one or other of the casemates, in which the prisoners sleep. If he has means to procure the delicacies of the market, the Ordnance-Sergeant attached to the port is allowed to purchase all that he desires upon a requisition made by the prisoner upon the Commander for the money.

There is a mess under the control of the Ordnance Sergeant and his family in which some twenty-eight or thirty prisoners take their meals, paying \$1 per day for the privilege. The table is well provided, in fact much better than any second-class hotel at our fashionable watering places. The recent rapid introduction of prisoners has forced them to establish more than one mess, and they are now making themselves very comfortable through the indulgence of the commanding officer. Previous to Mr. Thurlow Weed's visit some two or three weeks ago, the prisoners were not treated so well, but since then they have had more comforts and greater liberty, for which they are greatly thankful.<sup>1</sup>

The prisoners without means or friends live upon the rations which are distributed to the common soldier, viz.; pork, beef, potatoes, rice, and coffee twice a day; this constitutes the ordinary fare. The facilities for cooking are, however, very bad, and it is not infrequent that the food is only partially cooked when served upon the table. The men taken from the privateer vessels are still in shackles, and are confined during the day and night under strict guard. They share the same food as the soldiers of the fort. Their situation has been made comparatively comfortable by the kind liberality of Mrs. Gilsey, of Fort Hamilton, who furnished them with clothing, aided by the prisoners of the fort, who are in better circumstances.

Two hours each day is allotted for exercise in the open area of the fort. One hour,

from six to seven, and one from five to six. The prisoners retire to their rooms at dark, the lights are all extinguished at nine o'clock, and the strictest military regulations are enforced after that hour. The doors are unlocked at daylight. Shortly after the morning papers arrive, and a free and uninterrupted discussion of the news of the day is canvassed. They amuse themselves during the day by exchanging visits from casemate to casemate, smoking cigars, playing whist, chess, back-gammon, &c., but no gambling. A few of the prisoners are permitted to see their wives and families, and every comfort consistent with the regulations and safety of the prisoners, is always promptly and cheerfully rendered by the commanding officer.

### Note

1. Weed, an influential newspaper publisher, was a close friend of Edwin Stanton and Abraham Lincoln. He protested certain actions and conditions at the fort.

The Civil War Token Society Library has received a generous donation from Rick Irons of "*Civil War Sutler Tokens & Cardboard Scrip, 2nd edition*", by David E. Schenkman, edited by Rick W. Irons.

**In The Numismatist in October 1911, Waldo C. Moore suggested this for the enjoyment of numismatics:**

Specialization is the word. There are excellent and commendable reasons for specializing in coins, medals, paper currency, etc. Specialization fills in the hours of leisure and creates a treasure that is a pleasure. It gives real joy to the pursuer, and is fascinating in the extreme. It furnishes rest and recreation after work, invites study, and brings information. It causes diligent searching for many hidden treasures, and trains the eye to more acutely discern. It furnishes a more limited field for the advanced collector than does collecting in a general way. Let the senior collector try specializing in some particular series of coins, medals, or paper money along well-defined lines and then judge for himself if the result is not more satisfactory and more educational than when but little care is exercised in collecting. Specializing should be made by the collector who takes a genuine interest in what he is doing and willingly puts much personal work into it. He should mostly purchase from personal knowledge.



## Forty Years Ago in the Civil War Token Society

by Paul Cunningham

**Forty Years Ago**, Jack Detwiler described newly discovered patriotic dies. Byron Johnson discussed the Finding of die 1046A. Jon Harris wrote up a number of very rare CWTs in his Auction Notes. David Schenkman wrote of *Mr. Levick's Auction*, a noteworthy sale of CWTs in 1884. For example, one lot of 20 copper tokens sold for three cents-----total! Silver tokens fetched 15 cents each. The 1974 Copycats from Columbus were described. These tokens were presented by officials from the Columbus Mint to the ANA/CWTS meeting in New York. From someone who was at the meeting, the Columbus Mint officers were told in no uncertain terms that the CWTS would not condone the production of these tokens!

**Thirty Years Ago**, The lead article was Jack Detwilers' *Blood Treats Gout in St. Louis*; Blood was a merchant who had an interest in a patent-medicine. Werner Mayer gave a detailed account of *Hussey's Private Message Post in New York*. Dale Cade was involved with *Assembling a Patriotic TYPE Set – Part 13*.

**Twenty Years Ago**, Ray Callan lead off with *Best & Co.' Beer Hall on Market Street*, an extensive treatment of a brewery's presence in Milwaukee. Sterling Rachootin found some Civil War Token Errors (nearly two dozen) and shared them!

**Ten Years Ago**, Paul Cunningham reported a scam in which metal content was intentionally and wrongly reported. Dana Zaiser relates that he met a relative named Brain who was a great nephew of W.G. Brain – Druggist – Springfield, Ohio! John Ostendorf researched a female CWT issuer named Elizabeth Heinzmann ; John's article came as a result of his research for his book on *Cincinnati Storecards*. Sterling Rachootin's *Civil War Monetary Experiments* continued into the Twentieth Century showing examples of the experiments in postage money, fractional currency, encased postage and plastic and aluminum tokens.

**Just Today**, Final plans were discussed to add a Facebook Presence to the CWTS!

**Ten Years in the Future**, reports of several in depth books on Civil War Tokens in (name a state!) are available for collectors and researchers.

**Twenty Years in the Future**, Mark Glazer runs for President of the CWTS for the third time.

**Thirty Years in the Future**, Susan Trask retires of her offices of President, Secretary, Book Manager, Verification Officer and Librarian of CWTS, but she keeps her seats on the Board of Governors and Ombudsman for A.N.A.

**Forty Years in the Future**, the CWTS Journal has finally become a daily digital magazine with a “membership” fee of \$800 bit money – per month.



9/238 a NGC AU 58 BN

\$1,350



113/114A a NGC MS62 BN

\$1,250



129/349 k NGC MS64

\$1,250

# Steve Hayden CivilWarTokens.com

Fixed Price  
Auctions  
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134/472 j NGC MS65

\$2,500



180/430 do NGC MS65

\$1,250



238/402 b NGC MS63

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414/414 a NGC MS65 RB

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M596/510A mp NGC MS64

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507/510A b NGC MS64

\$950

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**Exclusive first time offer, no sales before publication.**





AL425A-7a NGC MS65 BN

\$8,500



IN230B-2a NGC MS64 RB

\$850



IN510C-1a MS63 BN

\$850



IN630A-13a MS64 BN

\$950



IA150A-3a NGC MS64 RB

\$2,850



KY480B-7a NGC MS65 BN

\$950



ME100A-1a NGC AU58 BN

\$350



MI225Q-2b NGC MS64

\$300



MIN680A-2b NGC MS64

\$4,000



NH120A-1a NGC MS64 RB

\$425



NY630Sa-1g NGC MS63

\$2,750



RI700D-1j NGC MS63

\$2,750



# Ghost Indiana Primitives

Wayne Stafford LM 21

Of the definitions in the dictionary of the word “ghost”, one is “a false image” and another is “a showy trace”. I propose that in our midst we have several “ghost Indiana Primitives”. These are tokens that are rumored to exist, but has anybody actually seen one? They are in fact listed in our current books! Some people want to believe in ghosts, but in my case, I am haunted by the fact that I can never complete my Indiana Primitive collection. I believe that it is time to take a hard look at the possibility that these pieces do not exist. Let’s examine these “ghosts” one by one.

9/238a R8. On what basis is this piece listed, and of all things, more common than its brass counterpart 9/238b, listed as R9? I have seen this ghost several times. Seeing is believing, so they say, but things are not always what they appear to be. Higgins’ brass alloy was not always consistent. I have in my collection an uncirculated 9/238b with lots of mint luster. It looks to be unmistakably copper, but an edge rub shows it to be brass. I also have several completely toned 9/238 specimens that look just like nicely toned copper, but I was surprised to find that they all rubbed brass. It is easy to understand how 9/238 got listed in copper since most pieces look copper. The justification for listing the next token is not so clear.

211/402a R9. Who started this one? It is listed, but nobody has ever seen one. Did somebody simply write “211/402” on the 2x2 of a 211/400 long, long ago? I had many conversations with the late Steve Tanenbaum over the years. I know that it is hearsay, but I can report that he never saw or heard of a credible report of a 211/402. We were in agreement that probably because of some act of carelessness it was reported by the Fulds.

IN 260C-2a R9. This token from Elkhart, Indiana, is the first storecard “ghost” to discuss. Tanenbaum and I have never had a clue on what basis that this was ever thought to exist. It should never have been listed and IN260C-3a should have been listed as IN260C-2a. I am referring to how it is listed in the third edition. In SC2 both tokens are listed, but as the same die combination!

IN630A-9a. Steve Tannenbaum and I were also in agreement on this one. He had never seen one or knew of a credible report. I have seen it in an auction a couple of times, but it turned out to be an IN630A-13a both times. With the plate tokens in SC1 and SC2 being in error and not corrected until SC3, it is not so hard to understand the potential error. In fact, the third edition acknowledges it as NOT VERIFIED.

IN630B-1b. R9. I suspect this is merely a ghost Indiana primitive. As common as the Holcomb piece is in copper one might be inclined to think that at least one brass planchet would have been struck, especially since other Holcomb tokens are known in brass. But again, Tannenbaum and I have neither owned nor seen one.

IN630B-2b almost certainly does not exist. It would have to be a Holcomb-Higgins mule, and as such has not been reported by anybody. The only genuine Holcomb-Higgins mule is IN630B-4b. I suppose it would be possible for two different mules to exist, but I consider it extremely unlikely.

Rather than talk about more Holcomb ghosts, let me just point out that the plate pictures in the right-hand column on page 170 in the new SC three have been reversed in error. Die 23230 should be 232340 and vice versa. [Ed. Note: 232340 should be 23240.] Likewise there is a mistake in the left-hand column regarding IN630A-14b. Instead of obverse 23220 it should be changed to 23210.

There is one error I would like to correct in the stock die section. On page 46 of SC3 the picture of die 1238 is incorrect. It is actually patriotic die 234. Higgins made two “capital” dies; the word “capitol” is misspelled both times. The letters have been punched in different locations. The “capitol” dies on patriotic 234/431 and storecard IN915A-2a are different dies. I would also like to point out that on page 62 of SC3 that stock die 1051 is not a Higgins die.

It’s an old question. How do you prove a negative? It is easy to prove that something does exist. Considering the scope of Fuld’s work, some mistakes or inaccuracies were bound to happen. In conclusion, I urge the CWTS to “bust” these “ghosts” from future printings of our reference books. I should sleep better without these ghosts to haunt me!

# Locating that Silver Mine

by Tom Gardner

In the 2015 fall issue of the *Civil War Token Journal* Q. David Bowers asks a question I've pondered for well over thirty years: "Where was this silver mine?" He is referring, of course, to the civil war tokens that use Die 287, which features an eagle and the words "SILVER MINE TOKEN." This question might also be phrased, "What was the location of intended use for the silver mine token?" as all tokens using Die 287 are quite rare:

287	520	BR	R-9	286A	287	BR	R-9
287	417	BR	R-9				(Was NY 630AG-8b)
287	417	C-N	R-9	286A	287	N	R-9
287	417	WM	R-9				(Was NY 630AG-8c)
287	417	WM	R-9	286A	287	C-N	R-9
(Over WIS.510 O-1e; A.N.S.)							(Was NY 630AG-8d)
286A	287	C	R-9				
(Was NY 630AG-8a)							

The combination of high rarity (R-9 = 2 to 4 known) with equal rarity in all metal compositions suggests a speculative, intended use that didn't pan out—combined, later, with minimal production for token collectors rather than solving a small change shortage. Bowers correctly refers to the use of Die 287 with Die 286A as an "absurd muling," and such an absurdity can only make sense if it was created for an extremely limited collector market. Though less obviously an absurdity, the die combination of 287 and 417 (the AMERICA and wreath die) seems equally likely to have been created for the collector market, or to be more precise, for a collector or two. Both the 287-417 tokens and the 286A-287 tokens may even have been made after the Civil War had ended.

Though equally rare, the die combination of 520 and 287 tells a somewhat different story. Die 520 features a capped liberty head surrounded by thirteen stars and the date 1860, a date that precedes the Civil War. The date is significant. The category of Civil War tokens has traditionally included tokens struck as early as 1859. These "too early" Civil War tokens are included because they were close to the size of the new small cent and may have been intended to help with a local or regional small change shortage that became national by early 1862. Some may have continued to be used as substitutes for metallic currency through 1863 and on into 1864 when their use for this purpose was made illegal.



Furthermore, some “patriotic” Civil War tokens struck in 1860 are actually political medalets for the election that fall. They are included because of their size, only slightly larger than a small cent, and because their themes and images have such a close, obvious connection to the Civil War even when some of those themes and images are not patriotic expressions of the Union cause.

Our first clue as to a likely location for the silver mine token comes from determining where in the United States a small change shortage preceded the Civil War by a year or two. While the Panic of 1857 is often referred to as the first international economic crisis, it began in what is today the Midwest but at the time would have been considered western states. It is a financial panic with many causes, among them the sinking of the Central America, the Supreme Court's Dred Scott decision and the failure of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. Even more fundamental causes were bubbles that had developed in Midwestern real estate and railroads. Speculation in Western or Midwestern land, transportation, agriculture and mining had brought people and retail establishments into new towns and fast-growing cities where there was already an insufficient amount of small change for everyday commerce.

The Panic of 1857 caused the hoarding of metallic currency that was not much eased by regional population reductions as some people chose to move on, either farther west or back east. In 1860 there were only three states to the west of a wobbly line formed by the western boundary of those states running from Minnesota to Louisiana (i.e., California, Oregon and Texas). The states that were most likely to experience serious small change shortages just before the Civil War were just to the east of that wobbly line and north of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers, mostly states bordering the Great Lakes. The token manufacturers most likely to produce tokens for use in this region were located in Chicago or Cincinnati.

Our second clue as to a likely location for the silver mine token comes from the fact that Die 520, with its 1860 date, was only used with Die 287, the silver mine token, and 521, a die whose tokens have on them the words “COPPER MINE TOKEN” surrounding a fancy “CI.” It seems likely that the intended location of use is a mining region where both silver and copper were mined.

During the Civil War, copper prices increased enough to make even somewhat marginal mines profitable to operate. Even so, copper was mined in meaningful quantities in just three or four states: possibly California, along with Michigan, Tennessee and Vermont. In California, the Napoleon mine near Copperopolis in Calaveras County mined copper ore that was shipped around the southern tip of South America to smelters on the East Coast. This was actually one of the marginal mines, worth mentioning only because Calaveras county was also home to a number of fabulously successful gold and silver mines—and to Mark Twain's celebrated jumping frog. Copper mining at this location ceased to be profitable within months

of the Civil War's end in 1865.

In Vermont, copper mining took place in Orange County, mostly near the towns of Strafford, Thetford and Vershire. Vermont was actually the state that annually produced the most copper until the copper mines on Michigan's Upper Peninsula opened in the 1840s. Vermont's copper mines may have produced as much as 150 million pounds of copper throughout their entire history, a substantial amount, but not so much when compared with the 11 billion pounds of copper that have come out of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Also, there are no reports of silver being mined in Vermont, even as a byproduct of the copper mining.

The copper mines near Ducktown, Tennessee, just over the border from Georgia, also appear to have produced no silver. The earliest mine, the Hiwassee, opened in 1850, seven years after a prospector for gold found nuggets of native copper nearby. A major problem for all of the area mines that were dug prior to the Civil War was transporting the ore to a smelter and then the metal to markets. The earliest shipments of ore left on the backs of mules. Then in 1853 a road was built to Cleveland, Tennessee, and in 1854 the first smelter was built in the Ducktown district. This created as many problems as it solved. Over the next fifty years most of the trees in the valley were chopped down to fire the smelters, which poured out vast quantities of sulfur dioxide. It killed nearly all of the rest of the valley's vegetation.

Mining in the Ducktown district pretty much came to a stop with the start of the Civil War in 1861. The mines had northern owners and the miners left to join Confederate armies. Early in 1863 production started up again under Confederate control, but this was brought to a halt some months later when Union troops destroyed the copper refinery at Cleveland. Mining didn't resume until 1866, and by early in the twentieth century the local smelters were producing, as a byproduct, sulfuric acid, rather than letting all that sulfur dioxide go into the atmosphere. By the time the mines finally closed for good in 1987, they had sulfuric acid as their principal product and the copper they produced could more accurately be considered a byproduct.

Clearly, the copper mining regions in California, Vermont and Tennessee are not very good candidates for the intended location of use for either the copper mine token or the silver mine token with their 1860 date of issue. While all three produced some copper during or just prior to the Civil War, only Calaveras County, California, also produced significant amounts of silver, though apparently not at the Napoleon Mine. Furthermore, the output of all three copper mining regions combined was just the smallest fraction of the amount of copper being mined in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

And Michigan's copper mines also produced significant amounts of silver, albeit only as a byproduct of copper mining. The Cliff Mine, the first successful mine

in Michigan's "Copper Country," sold over \$4 million worth of silver to the Philadelphia Mint in the years prior to the Civil War. Furthermore, the Cliff Mine was just one of at least eight Michigan copper mining companies that paid dividends during the war. By 1864 these mines employed over 5,000 men, up from 3,600 in 1860. Michigan's total production of copper during the Civil War was 68 million pounds, at least ten times more than all other U.S. sources put together.

Michigan's copper mine owners did not get anywhere near all of the silver recovered from their mines. The miners considered any silver that they managed to bring home in their pockets or dinner pails theirs to keep. The owners and supervisors did not make much of an effort to recover this silver. Well before the war started, carrying home small amounts of native silver was understood to be an incentive that kept wages lower than they otherwise would have been.

In *Boom Copper* Angus Murdoch describes how early visitors to any of Michigan's copper mining towns might have heard the tapping of miners breaking silver nuggets from the rock that held them. "No one can say how much silver was extracted in those makeshift kitchen stamp mills," Murdoch notes, "but it is fairly certain that two of Chicago's wealthier families founded their fortunes on profits made from dealing in this extralegal silver."

There may never be the written documentation to prove definitively that there was a plan to use the copper mine token and the silver mine token on Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula, this is nonetheless the most likely location for their intended use. The exact mechanism for their use remains uncertain. Most likely, the copper mine token was meant to be used with a value of one cent. What else could the "1" encircled by a "C" on the reverse mean? The eagle on the reverse of the silver mine token suggests the likelihood that its value was intended to be ten cents. In the towns where, by 1864, over 5000 miners worked and over 19,000 people lived, how many one and ten cent pieces would be needed for the purposes of ordinary commerce? Even back in 1860, when it can be assumed these tokens were issued, the local population would have been at least 10,000 to 12,000.

In the 1980s, when I first wrote about the copper mine and the silver mine tokens, I favored a theory that had some anonymous (by choice) Chicago silver dealer arranging for August W. Escherich to make these tokens in 1860 for use on Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula, an area that was rapidly gaining in population and a shortage of small change was acutely felt. It was also an area ideally suited for the introduction of tokens due to its isolation, especially in winter. At the same time, transporting the mined copper and silver was a reasonably straight-forward proposition, ever since the completion of the first Soo Locks in 1855. Perhaps this unknown entrepreneur thought that the successful introduction of these tokens would facilitate his dealings, increase his profits and even prove to be a benefit to the people of the Copper Country. There are a number of possible explanations for such a plan not working.



There are also a number of alternative explanations that still lead to the conclusion that the intended location of use for these tokens was Michigan's Copper Country. In a recent email to me, Dave Bowers suggested that Civil War Token Dies 520, 521 and 287 may not have been the work of A.W. Escherich. He bases this suggestion on the fact that the quality of the work for these dies is clearly superior to the work done on any other tokens ascribed to Escherich. This possibility would require an alternative explanation for the "E" under the eagle on Die 287. However, it would not really affect the arguments favoring the intended use of these tokens in Michigan, even if the die sinker for Dies 520, 521 and 287 turns out to be from New York or Boston.

In fact, many of the earliest owners of Michigan's copper mines were from Boston. When I lived in Michigan's Copper Country in the late 1960s and early 1970s, I remember wondering why it was in the Eastern Standard Time Zone, even though we were quite a bit west of Chicago. Was it so that we would be in the same time zone as Detroit? No, I was told; it was because over a hundred years earlier the Boston mine owners wanted their mines to be in the same time zone as they were in. Perhaps the idea of introducing tokens to Michigan's copper mining region came out of Boston, rather than Chicago. Without written documentation, this mystery may never be solved.

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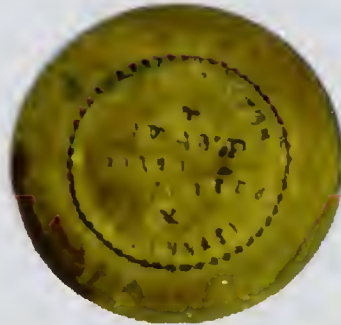
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**Dave Bowers**  
**Tanenbaum Civil War Tokens for Sale**



IL, Alton • Walter & Smith • IL-010-A-01b • 10 cents • Rev. die: Stanton advertisement • R-9 • AU-58 (PCGS) • Ex Steve Tanenbaum Collection • \$16,875



IL, Alton • Walter & Smith • IL-010-A-02b • 25 cents • Rev. die: Stanton advertisement • R-9 • MS-62 (PCGS) • Ex Steve Tanenbaum Collection • \$18,125

IL, Bloomington • C.P. Sedgwick & Co. • IL-65-A-1a • Rev. die: 1144 (Lincoln) • R-9 • MS-64 BN (PCGS) \$2,363

IL, Bloomington • C.P. Sedgwick & Co. • IL-65-A-5a • R-9 • MS-64 RB (NGC) \$1,350

IL, Chemung • B.A. Wade & Co. IL-140-B-2a • R-5 • MS-65 BN (NGC) \$1,350

IL, Chicago • Childs' Manufacturer of Advertising Coin • IL-150-K-10a • R-9 • MS-63 RB (NGC) \$1,148

IL, Chicago • S.A. Ingram, S.A. • IL-150-AG-6a • R-9 • MS-65 RB (PCGS) • \$4,125

IL, Chicago • C.E. Meyer • IL-150-AM-01b • IL-150-AM-1b • R-8 • MS-62 (NGC), a remarkable grade! \$3,148

IL, Chicago • Wm. Ostendorf • IL-150-AR-1b • R-7 • MS-64 (NGC) \$1,553

IL, Freeport • W.P. Emmert • IL-320-D-2a • R-9 • MS-63 BN (NGC) \$940

IL, Lacon • Ellsworth & Halsey • IL-472A-1a • R-6 • MS-65 RB (NGC); exceptional \$1,875

IL, Lodi • C.H. Taylor • IL-520-A-2b • R-10 (believed to be unique, per the forthcoming 3rd edition) • AU-55 (PCGS) \$3,425

IL, Palatine • Dean & Slade • IL-680-A-1a copper, thin planchet • R-5 • MS-65 RB (NGC) \$975

IL, Paris • A.C. Connely • IL-690-B-1a • R-4 • MS-65 BN (NGC) \$413

IL, Paris • A.C. Connely • IL-690-B-5d copper nickel, reeded edge • R-10 • MS-63 (PCGS) \$1,350

IL, Pontiac • Dehner & Maples • IL-700-A-1a • R-5 • MS-64 BN (NGC) \$743

IL, Rockford • Holmes & Morton • IL-755-B-1a • R-4 • MS-64 RB (NGC) \$608

IL, Rockford • Hope & Clow • IL-755C-1a • R-6 • MS-64 BN (NGC) \$473

IL, Rockford • Hope & Clow • IL-755C-2a • R-6 • MS-64 BN (NGC) \$405

IL, Sycamore • Lott & Warner • IL-825-A-2a • R-5 • MS-64 RB (NGC) \$1,350

IL, Sycamore • Lott & Warner • IL-825-A-4a • R-7 • MS-65 RB (NGC) \$1,875

IL, Waukegan • D.P. Millen • IL-890-C-1a • R-6 • MS-64 RB (NGC) \$810

KY, Covington • V.C. Engert • Germania Saloon • KY-150-D-2a • R-5 • MS-65 BN (NGC) \$1,520

KY, Covington • V.C. Engert • Germania Saloon KY-150-D-3a • R-7 • MS-65 BN (NGC) \$1,275

KY, Lexington • Keiningham, J.L. • KY-480-A-1a • R-9 • MS-64 RB (PCGS) A \$9,450

KY, Lexington • John W. Lee • KY-480-B-4a • R-8 • MS-65 RB (NGC) \$1,550

KY, Lexington • John W. Lee • KY-480-B-7a • R-8 • MS-65 RB (NGC) \$1,650



KY, Louisville • George Brucklacher • H. Miller Co. • KY-510-D-1a (formerly KY-510-A-2a) • R-9 • MS-65 RB (NGC) \$2,775

KY, Louisville • A. Huber • H. Miller Co. • KY-510-G-1b (formerly KY-510-A-11b) • R-9 • MS-63 (NGC) • New listing of an exceedingly rare issuer. Not listed in the 2nd edition. First example seen. \$6,075

KY, Louisville • S.S. Clarke • H. Miller Co. • KY-510-E-1b (formerly KY-510-A-3b) • R-9 • MS-62 (NGC) \$2,500

KY, Louisville • M. Egelhoff • H. Miller Co. • KY-510-F-1b (formerly KY-510-A-4b) • R-9 • MS-64 (NGC) \$3,375

KY, Louisville • J. Kuntz • H. Miller Co. • KY-510-H-1b (formerly KY-510-A-5b) • R-9 • MS-64 (NGC) \$2,700

KY, Louisville • H.B. Opfeld • KY-510-E-1a • R-9 • EF Details-- Environmental Damage (PCGS) • \$4,375

KY, Louisville • H. Preissler • KY-510-J-1a (formerly KY-510-B-1a) • (NGC) MS-64 BN (NGC) \$3,173

KY, Louisville • Roehrs & Bryant • H. Miller Co. • KY-510-K-1b (formerly KY-510-A-6b) • R-9 • EF-45 (NGC) \$2,813

KY, Louisville • T.T.S., F.C. Stump • H. Miller Co. • KY-510-M-1b (formerly KY-510-A-8b) • R-9 • MS-62 (NGC) \$3,438

KY, Louisville • A. Weber • H. Miller Co. • KY-510-O-1b (formerly KY-510-A-1b) • R-7 • MS-65 (NGC) \$1,875

KY, Newport • J. Butcher • KY-640-A-2a • R-6 • MS-65 BN (NGC) \$1,275

KY, Newport • Newport & Covington Bridge Co. • KY-640-B-3a • R-8 • MS-65 RB (NGC) \$1,980

KY, Newport • H.B. Xelar (formerly Cincinnati) • KY-640-C-2a • Rev R-9 • MS-65 RB (NGC) \$1,960

KY, Newport • H.B. Xelar (formerly Cincinnati) • KY-640-C-7ao copper. Struck over PA-765-P-5a. • R-10 • MS-62 RB (NGC) • \$1,876

MA, Boston • Jos. H. Merriam • MA-115-E-2a • R-6 • MS-65 RB (NGC) \$975

MA, Charlestown • Dunn & Co's Oyster House • MA-200-A-4a (formerly MA-115-B-4a) • R-8 • MS-64 BN (NGC) \$2,363

MA, Springfield • James A. Bolen • MA-760-A-2b • Musante JAB-M/E-4 • R-9 • MS-64 (NGC) \$1,013

MA, Springfield • James A. Bolen • MA-760-A-3a • Musante JAB-M/E-5 • R-9 • MS-64 BN (NGC) \$1,350

MA, Springfield • James A. Bolen • MA-760-A-3b • Musante • JAB-M/E-5 • R-9 • MS-64 (NGC) \$1,350

MA, Springfield • James A. Bolen • MA-760-A-3e white metal • Musante • R-9 • MS-63 (NGC) \$1,013

MA, Springfield • James A. Bolen • MA-760-A-4b • Musante JAB-M/E-7 • R-9 • MS-65 (NGC) \$1,125

MA, Springfield • James A. Bolen • MA-760-A-6a • Musante JAB-9 • R-8 • MS-64 RB (NGC) \$2,025

MA, Springfield • James A. Bolen • MA-760-A-8a • Musante JAB-12 • R-7 • MS-65 RB (NGC) \$1,875

MA, Springfield • James A. Bolen • MA-760-A-8f (pl) silver plated • R-7 • (NGC) MS-63PL \$2,025

MA, Springfield • James A. Bolen • MA-760-A-10a • MS-64 RB (NGC) \$1,215

MA, Springfield • James A. Bolen • MA-760-A-10b • MS-62 (NGC) \$1,563

MN, Red Wing • A.W.E. • MN-680-A-1d copper-nickel • R-9 • MS-64 (PCGS) \$8,775



MN, Red Wing • A.W.E. • MN-680-A-2a • R-8 • MS-64 RB (NGC) \$11,475

MN, Red Wing • A.W.E. • MN-680-A-2d copper-nickel • R-8 • MS-65 (PCGS) \$10,800

MN, Rochester • F.W. Andrews • MN-720-A-1a • R-9 • MS-64 RB (PCGS) \$2,700

MN, Rochester • F.W. Andrews • MN-720-A-4a • R8 • MS-65 RB (NGC) \$3,375

MN, Rochester • F.W. Andrews • MN-720-A-4a • R-8 • MS-64 RD (PCGS) \$3,375

MN, Saint Paul • D.C. Greenleaf, D.C. • MN-760-A-1a • R-5 • MS-64 RB (PCGS) \$1,148

MN, Saint Paul • D.C. Greenleaf, D.C. • MN-760-A-1a copper (No. 19) • MS-63 RB (PCGS) \$1,148

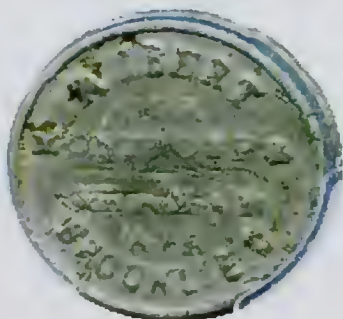
MN, Saint Paul • D.C. Greenleaf, D.C. • MN-760-A-3a • Rev. die: Stamped 102 LANPHEAR CINCINNATI • R-10 (believed to be unique) • MS-63 RB (NGC) \$2,363

MN, St. Paul • Johnson, F.M. • MN-760-B-1a • R-6 • MS-64+ RB (PCGS) \$2,700

MN, Winona • C. Benson • MN-980-A-1a • R-7 • MS-64 RB (NGC) \$3,038

MN, Winona • Coe & Hayden. The Regulator • MN-980-B-1a • R-6 • MS-64 RB (PCGS) \$2,228

NJ, Elizabethport • John Engel • NJ-220-A-3a • R-3 • MS-66 BN (NGC) \$600



NY, Brooklyn • M. Ibert • NY-95-C-1g lead • R-9 • EF Details--Planchet Flaw (PCGS) \$16,875

NY, Buffalo • Adams, James, & Co. • NY-105-A-1a • R-4 • MS-66 RB (NGC) \$825

NY, Buffalo • Adams, James, & Co. • NY-105-A-1a • R-4 • MS-66 BN (NGC) \$600

NY, Buffalo • F.J. Bieler • NY-105-D-1a copper, plain edge • R-3 • MS-66 BN (NGC) \$675

NY, Buffalo • F.J. Bieler • NY-105-D-2a • R-4 • MS-65 RB (NGC) \$600

NY, Buffalo • C.R. Walker • Watsons Neuralgia King NY-105-R-1a • R-5 • MS-65 RB (NGC) \$900

NY, Cooperstown • G.L. Bowne • NY-145-B-3a • Brockage mint error • R-9 • MS-63 RB (PCGS) \$1,688

NY, New York City • Atlantic Garden • NY-630-A-1do on 1859 cent • MS-65 (NGC) • R-9 or 10, probably unique. \$2,875



NY, New York City • C. Bahr • NY-630-C-9a • R-8 • MS-63 RB (NGC) \$1,205



NY, New York City • I.W. Blain • NY-630-G-2b • R-10 (believed to be unique) • AU-50 (PCGS) • Steve Tanenbaum considered this to be the highlight of his New York collection. \$18,750

NY, New York City • J.M., Bradstreet and Son's Improved Mercantile Agency • NY-630-Ha 1a • Rarity unknown, but very rare • Uncirculated Details--Fire Damage (PCGS). \$438

NY, New York City • J.M., Bradstreet and Son's Improved Mercantile Agency • NY-630-Ha 2a • Rarity unknown, but very rare • MS-64 RB (NGC) \$1,350

NY, New York City • J.M., Bradstreet and Son's Improved Mercantile Agency • NY-630-Ha 3a • Rarity unknown, but very rare • MS-65 RB (NGC) \$1,875

NY, New York City • William Bridgens • NY-630-J-2a • R-6 • MS-65 RB (NGC) \$625

NY, New York City • T. Brimelow • NY-630-K-5do copper-nickel overstrike on federal cent • R: 1133 • R-9 or 10 • MS-65 (NGC) \$2,775

NY, New York City • Broas Brothers, Pie Bakers • NY-630-L-2a • R-2 • MS-66 RB (NGC) \$338

NY, New York City • H.D. Gerdts • NY-630-AD-1a • R-3 • MS-63 RB (NGC) \$384

NY, New York City • G. Graham • NY-630-AE-1do on an 1863 cent • R-7 • MS-65 (NGC) \$1,480

NY, New York City • John P. Gruber • NY-630-AG-1do on an 1863 cent • R-8 • MS-64 (NGC) \$1,215

NY, New York City • John P. Gruber • NY-630-AG-3do on an 1863 cent • R-9 • MS-65 (NGC) \$1,500

NY, New York City • John P. Gruber • NY-630-AG-4 do on an 1863 cent • R-8 • MS-64 (NGC) \$1,350

NY, New York City • John P. Gruber • NY-630-AG-5do copper-nickel overstrike on a cent • R -8 • MS-65 (NGC) \$1,650



NY, New York City • Christoph Karl • NY-630-AM-1fo silver, overstruck on an 1853 with-arrows 25c • • R-9 or 10 • MS-63. \$18,250

NY, New York City • H. & M. Kayser • NY-630-AMa-1b • R R-7 • MS-61 (NGC) \$1,375

NY, New York City • Charles A. Lührs • NY-630-AR-1do on an 1859 cent • R-7 • MS-65 (NGC) • \$2,175

NY, New York City • Charles A. Lührs • NY-630-AR-1do on an 1863 cent • R-7 • MS-64 (NGC) \$1,350

NY, New York City • H.B. Melville • NY-630-AW-1do on an 1862 cent • R-9 • MS-65 (NGC) \$1,650

NY, New York City • L. Miller • NY-630-AZ-1a • R-6 perhaps • MS-63 BN (NGC) \$1,148

NY, New York City • Monk's Metal Signs • NY-630-BB-11a • R-7 • MS-65 RB (NGC) \$375

NY, New York City • Monk's Metal Signs • NY-630-BB-13a • R-7 • MS-65 RB (NGC) \$450

NY, New York City • Christian Rauh • NY-630-BH-1do on an 1863 cent • R-9 • MS-65 (NGC) \$1,480

NY, New York City • Rubber Clothing Co. • NY-630-BIa2ha Rubber store card 38x57 mm • MS-62 (NGC) \$750

NY, New York City • Edward Schaaf • NY-630-BK-1do on an 1859 cent • MS-65 (NGC) \$2,175

NY, New York City • Edward Schaaf • NY-630-BK-2do on an 1863 cent • R-9 • MS-65 (NGC) \$1,480

NY, New York City • J. Schork • NY-630-BL-1g lead • EF-45 (PCGS) \$2,813

NY, New York City • Geo. D. Schmidt • NY-630-BN-1do on an 1862 cent • R-9 • MS-64 (NGC) \$1,485

NY, New York City • S.H. Scripture • NY-630-BP-1h hard rubber • R-7 • MS-63 (NGC) \$1,485

NY, New York City • S.H. Scripture NY-630-BP-2h hard rubber • R-6 • MS-64 (NGC) \$1,485

NY, New York City • Peter Warmkessel NY-630-BZ-1fo2 silver overstrike on 1/8 dollar anchor money • MS-63 \$5,870

NY, Ogdensburg • G. Idler • NY-665-A-3d copper-nickel • R-9 • MS-64 (NGC) \$1,688

NY, Ogdensburg • Johnson House. A.M. Sherman • NY-665-B-3d copper-nickel • R-9 • MS-64 (NGC) \$1,483



TN, Clarksville • Andrew King • TN-130-A-1a • R-9 • MS-64 RB (PCGS) \$12,150



TN, Clarksville • Andrew King • TN-130-A-3d copper-nickel • R-10 • MS-65 (PCGS) \$13,500

TN, Clarksville • Andrew King • TN-130-A-4d copper-nickel • R-10 (thought to be unique) • MS-65 (PCGS) \$8,775

TN, Dedham • N.O. Underwood • TN-180-A-4a • R-8 • MS-63 RB (PCGS) \$2,363



TN, Knoxville • Chamberlain Bros. • TN-430-B-2d copper-nickel  
• R10 (thought to be unique) • MS-65 (PCGS) \$4,388

TN, Knoxville • Chamberlain Bros. • TN-430-B-3a1 copper with  
plain instead of reeded edge • R-9 • MS-63 BN (PCGS) \$4,050

TN, Memphis • B.E. Hammar & Co. • TN-600-C-1a • R-7 • MS-  
64 RB (PCGS) \$2,228

TN, Memphis • Western Foundry • TN-600-G-1b • R-9 • MS-61  
(NGC) \$2,500



TN, Nashville • Gold Pen Depot • TN-690-A-1b • R-9 • AU-55  
(PCGS) \$13,750

TN, Nashville • Harris & Pearl • TN-690-B-1a • R-9 • MS-64 RB  
(PCGS) \$5,400

TN, Nashville • D.L. Lapsley & Co. • TN-690-C-1a • R-9 • MS-63  
RB (NGC) \$5,063

TN, Nashville • Walker & Napier • TN-690-E-8d • New unlist-  
ed obverse die; 2nd N (TENN.) very low, etc. • MS-64 (PCGS) • SLT  
said overstruck on cent, but this is not obvious \$6,750

TN, Nashville • Walker & Napier • TN-690-E-9do copper-nickel  
• Uncirculated Details--Planchet Flaw (PCGS) • S \$6,220

## **Q. David Bowers**

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Wolfeboro Falls, NH 03896

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## CWTS Hall of Fame

### **Susan Trask (2015)**

By Q. David Bowers

If there is such a thing as a Renaissance Lady, Susan Trask is an obvious choice. This would be true even if Civil War tokens were not part of her life. A high achiever, Susan is one of the most prominent real estate brokers on the West Coast, currently with Sotheby's. If you want to buy a ranch or perhaps even a mountain in Oregon, ask her. Beyond that she has excelled as a Life Coach, as an advisor to many prominent people, and with her husband Frank Trask, a coin dealer in his retirement, raised a fine family.

However, Civil War tokens are the focus here. For starters, she has been on the Board of Governors of our Civil War Token Society for over 20 years—dating back to the 1990s in a milieu in which the players were different from today, most of them passing and leaving fond memories. Dale Cade, Sterling Rachootin, Steve Tanenbaum—the list is a long one. She also served as treasurer for 16 years—with honor and financial responsibility so that the CWTS always had funds for its projects—ranging from publications to events to a series of medals.

As if that were not enough, Susan Trask may be the most active program-presenter our Society has ever known—at club meetings, at the ANA convention, at shows in Long Beach, Carson City, Las Vegas, and elsewhere—always sharing her talents and enthusiasm for the hobby. In recent times she worked with John Ostendorf and the late Evelyn Mishkin to take information from many contributors, develop an action plan, and within the year turned out the superb third edition of United States Civil War Store Cards. Completely reformatted and now with color illustrations, the book has been honored as one of the finest studies ever published in a specialized series. Resting for hardly a moment, she and Evelyn Mishkin began the 6th edition of Patriotic Civil War Tokens, again with input from many CWTS members. Evelyn's untimely passing in October necessarily stopped the project for a time, but now it is continuing nicely (and will have credit to Evelyn).

We are very lucky to have the enthusiasm and multiple talents of Susan. I have enjoyed working with her on several Civil War token projects. Other organizations should be so fortunate! ~ Dave Bowers

# The General Store

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO – Fuld OH 745A Burton's Exchange and 745B Cuning Liquors storecards collected by member 3435. Stephen M. Edenfield, Post Office Box 25191, Cincinnati, Ohio 45225-0191.

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PLEASE VISIT: Shigitatsu.com for a nice selection of CWTs. Beautiful enlarged obv./rev. images. John M. Martello, P. O. Box 855, Bethpage, NY 11714 or email: shigitatsu@aol.com

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FUNKY, INDIANA PRIMITIVES WANTED: Big clips, off center, double struck, other odd strikes. I pay top dollar. Wayne Stafford, 3004 Connett Ave., Ft. Wayne, IN 46802 or sweetnet8361@yahoo.com

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COMPLETE SET OF ORIGINAL CWTS JOURNALS from Fall 1967 – current. Fall 1967 through Winter 2001 are hardbound in 10 volumes; the rest are not bound. Offers. Bob Canaday, 615-838-1679.

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STILL LOOKING: For examples of delisted patriotics 481/491 and 481/493 "Rhode Island Sporting Scene" tokens. Please contact Chris Erlenwein at (860) 304-7456 or chris.erlenwein@comcast.net.

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FREE: SEMI-ANNUAL FIXED PRICE LIST of tokens, medals and paper collectibles. Always many Civil War tokens, etc. Write soon for next list. Norman Peters, P.O. Box 29, Lancaster, NY 14086-0029.

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WANTED TO BUY: Springfield and North Hampton, Ohio tokens, Ron Patton, 937-399-0414 or Ron13@sbcglobal.net

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WANTED TO BUY: 67/372 any metal, overstrikes, etc. welcome. Call or write Steve Butler, 3414 137th St., Gig Harbor, WA 98332, 253-858-8647.

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FREE: CWTS HALL OF FAME MEDAL – Send SASE with postage for two ounces to Don Erlenkotter, 10616 Ranch Road, Culver City, CA 90230-5457. For further details about this copper medal, email derlenko@anderson.ucla.edu.

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SEE WWW.CWTKEN.COM for resource materials on collecting CWTs by pictorial type, and for hundreds of downloadable, high-quality photos. I have recently added over 120 high quality tokens for sale. Ken Bauer, 145 Elena Court, Scotts Valley, CA 95066-4707; email ken.bauer@mac.com; tel. 831 359-9307.



**WANTED: NJ CWTs & HT Tokens**, 1798 Large Cents & NJ Colonials. Write first. Steven Kawalec, P.O. Box 4281, Clifton, NJ 07012 or owlproowler@aol.com CWTs LM189.

+++++  
**141/307b, R8 in brass** for sale along with unlisted and multiply struck pieces. Descriptions & pictures are available at <http://cwts.ecrater.com> or contact me at wvluitje@gmail.com if you are looking for something not shown there.

+++++  
**SEEKING CIVIL WAR STORE CARD TOKENS FROM NEW YORK** (mostly interested in NYC, but also other towns). Prefer UNC/MS, but will consider anything, especially if rare/scarce. Please send list with grades/pricing and scans if available. Have some CWT patriotics and store cards (NYC and others) to trade or can pay cash. davidposes@gmail.com or 914-645-4750.

+++++  
**WANTED TO BUY:** Wisconsin CWTs: 300C-2a, 300C-3a, 300C-4a, 300E 1a. Please send price, condition, description, and photo if available to: northernlight@charter.net

+++++  
**NEW WEB SITE:** Please check out my new Web site at [www.rick-irons.com](http://www.rick-irons.com). Sutler tokens, patriotics & store cards for sale. Also, pictures of my sutler token collection.

+++++  
**My Retail CWT List** of about 200 storecards available from LCDZIUBEK@zoominternet.net or Larry Dziubek P.O. Box 235, Connoquenessing, PA 16027

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The number of small mailing boxes, described in the last CWTS Journal, has dropped down to less than 1000! Order today if you wish to get some at the really good price of 25 cents each (minimum order 100 please). These will be shipped postpaid but you are welcome to throw in a few bucks as the postage is really ugly! Send your order directly to Paul Cunningham or email to [cunninghamchips@Hotmail.com](mailto:cunninghamchips@Hotmail.com) or call 517-902-7072.

**New Members**

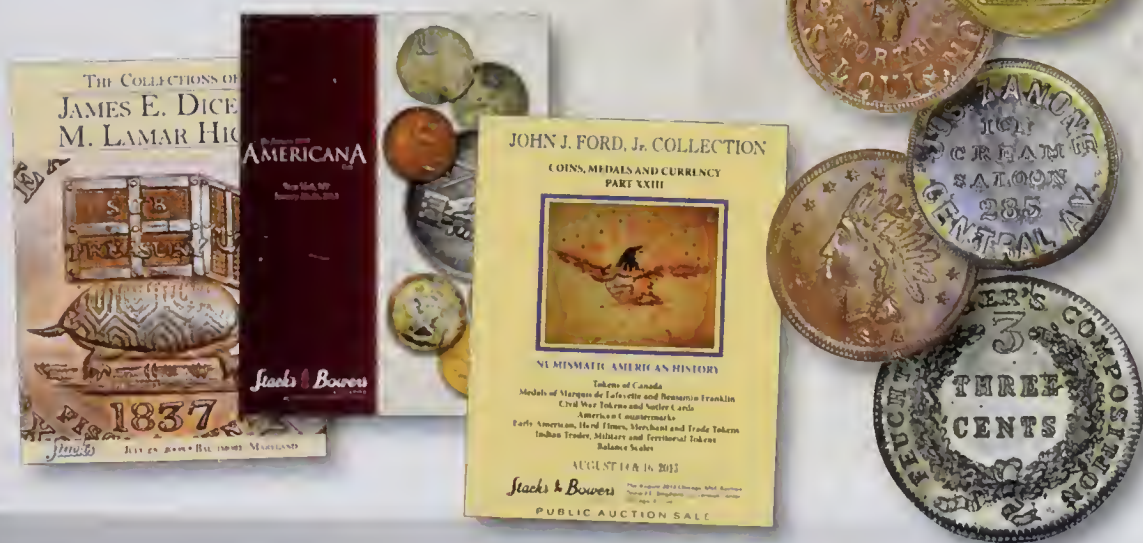
William Bauer	Daniel Weeden
David Johnson	Lawrence Murphy
Charles E Caldwell	Dennis Tucker
Richard Grasso	John Esterly
Matthew Carr	Thomas Goodloe
Matthew Leone	Mark Borckardt
Timothy Perry	Grady Mosay
Ed Rothe	Bob Ifkovitz
Rick Mullen	Keith Droste

# Consign Your Tokens to Stack's Bowers Galleries

Our experts, including Q. David Bowers, lead the hobby in definitive presentations of scarce and rare tokens and medals of the United States and from around the world.

Over the years our firm has auctioned some of the most valuable and well-known collections of Civil War tokens, including the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, selections from the Virgil Brand Collection, the Alan Bleviss Collection and many others.

We invite you to consign your Civil War tokens and other tokens and medals to one of our upcoming auction events. We are official auctioneers of the Whitman Coin & Collectibles Baltimore Expos and the American Numismatic Association World's Fair of Money. For further information on consigning, contact Chris Karstedt at 800-458-4646 or visit us at [stacksbowers.com](http://stacksbowers.com).



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## CIVIL WAR STORE CARD RARITIES

Many are the Rarest of the Rare!  
Special Discount Sale!

I invite you to peruse this listing and order any items of interest and take a generous discount. Nearly all are rare in an absolute basis or are condition rarities. I have collected and enjoyed Civil War tokens ever since I was a teenager in the 1950s! I still love them. As you read these words I am working with Susan Trask and the CWTS team on the 6th edition of *Patriotic Civil War Tokens*.

I invite you to take a 15% discount on any order up to \$1,000 at list prices, and 18% if your order crosses the \$1,000 mark. If your order is for \$5,000 or more take a 20% discount! This offer expires on March 10, 2016.

Many of these coins are the finest of their variety offered in recent years. Satisfaction guaranteed, or return within seven days of receipt for a full refund; no explanation needed. Most of these were hand-picked for quality by Steve Tanenbaum over a period of more than 30 years. All items are subject to availability and prior sale, so hurry!

*The descriptions of the tokens and prices are listed on pages 29 thru 37 in the Journal. All good wishes from me. Happy collecting!*

**Q. David Bowers**

Box 539 Wolfeboro Falls, NH 03896

email: [qdbarchive@metrocast.net](mailto:qdbarchive@metrocast.net)